Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1854.

of the War Debates in the English Parliament on the
Nic Mind in France—Probable Increase of the Espediary Corps to 100,000 Men—Paris "Dancing Mad"—
and Ball at the Hotel de Ville—Bal Costumé at the

utleries Political Arrests Miscellaneous Items.
ventured to hint in a former letter, that one of the very improbable results of the approaching discus-is in the English Parliament, published as they would in the French journals, might be the revival of remi-tences not very favorable to the present state of ernment in France. I said, moreover, that the re-

agency upon government in a policy when the enthu-agency upon government in a policy when the enthu-agen of the people was desired to be called forth.

The language of the Siecle, cautious as it is, making flowance for that iron grasp which is ever ready to ench and crush the slightest misdemeanor or indiscre-

, is worthy of remark. caking of the late debates in the British House of is, on the supply of men and money to meet the

mmons, on the supply of men and money to meet the cossities of the coming war, it says:—

If ever governmental mechanism showed itself with a nd of superhuman grandeur, it was certainly the tritamentary power as it presented itself in the st sitting of the House of Commons. A nation hich holds one of the first ranks in the world, is the eve of engaging her forces in one of those terrible riggles, the issue of which no one can foresee. Those ho represent it hold peace or war in their hands. Will say stop to discuss? Will they bargain with ministers he have committed faults, for a support without which say can no longer do anything? No. On the word of a inister who demands with perfect good faith, and with resistible eloquence, a vote of confidence, not only from e House but the country, the leader of the opposition its, in the name of his party, and without useless trascology, declared that England is pledged; that it is it necessary to ask whether ministers have acted right wrong, and that their opponents are ready to vote all at is required for the benefit of the country. This is an admirable spectacle, and one which exceeds I ex pression. This is how a nation becomes jointly remainful with its government. This is how, in face of the world, alliances are scaled between kings who declare ar and nations who support it by their sacrifices; between kings who have all the honor of the victories, and the nations who pay for them with their blood and trearce.

alluded to, in which he speaks out with unwonted bold-ness, has quite touched the heart of the nation.

At the same time there is not at present any of that enhusiasm which gives proof of the popularity of the war. The people on either side of the channel seem to have changed characters, and while every breeze that blows brings tidings of English animation and fervor, in France the distant booming of the cannon falls heavy and dull on

Prince Napoleon, who has on no occasion exhibited either tact or talent for the mechanism and details of warfare, is to be Commander-in-Chief, with Marshal Vaillant for his First Lieutenant.

There are already reports that the number of men will be increased to one hundred thousand, and that every effort will be made that the corps shall be a grande corps. Preparations are hastening in every direction, and the military are in a high state of excitement.

Meanwhile Paris, either to dissipate the vapors of the great Eastern question, or that it may drain the cup of pleasure to the dregs ere it submit to the approaching discipline of Lent, is well nigh dancing mad. It is calculated that in different parts of Paris, during the next ten days, there are no less than five hundred public balls of one kind ôr other to take place. Last night a brilliant assemblage collected at the Hotel de Ville, which, since the inauguration of Napoleon, a has been litted up with princely magnificence. The rooms contain four or five thousand persons with the greatest case, and in general design and decoration are in many respects superior to the saloons of the Tuilleries. They are certainly better adapted for large receptions, and the eleganne and bourtiful hospitality displayed on the eleganne and bour utiful soppular of the season. Last night no less than four different orchestras were disposed for the entertainment of the guests.

But the bal costumé at the Imperial Palace is the great

spepular of the season. Last night no less than four different orchestras were disposed for the entertainment of the guests.

But the balcostume at the Imperial Palace is the great event of the gay season; and never were those princely halls seen to greater advantage than on that occasion. Four hundred of the elite of the elite were honored by initiations, and exhibited in their personal adornment such taste, research and judgment as perhaps entitled each to the individual study of an artist, or the poetical description of some child of verse. The fair Eugenie appeared as an Albanian queen, with a sweeping train of amber silk, and a coronet of diamonds on her brow. The Emperor introduced the new uniform of the corp. de gardet that is to be. The Marshals and Generals of France wore the military costume of the time of Henry the Third. The ladies chiefly, though there were numerous exceptions, that of the latter period of Louis the Fourteenth, and the powder, patch, and rouge, the high heeled shoe and hooped kirtle were found to be as graceful and becoming now as in the days of our brocaded grandmothers. The military generally were dressed en Mousquetaire—agre which comprises the dark velvet jacket, or rather juste-au-corps, and vest of crimson and gold, the slashed velvet breeches, the over lapping boot, the pleturesque hat and feather, and white linen collar turned back to display the open throat; and with that martial bearing and guiet de cour so essentially French, it is not easy to conceive a more effective appearance. They entered the Salle des Marchaus in order of march, the tall mousquetaire drum-major preceding them, and triumphantly waving the baton of his office, while the rolling drums of the orchestra above beat measure to their step.

The special quadrilles were excellent, the figures of which were designed for the occasion. Lord and Lady Cowley, the English Ambassador and Ambassadress, were habited accorrding to the ere of Charles the Second of England—Lord. Cowley in crimson mantle, hat and

The special quadrilles were excellent, the figures of which were designed for the occasion. Lord and Lady Cowley, the English Ambassador and Ambassadress, were habited according to the era of Charles the Second of England—Lord Cowley in crimson mantle, hat and plume, as a Knight of the Garter of that period; Lady Cowley in hoop, and patch and powder, looking worthy to rank with the best beauty of that epoch.

After the Empress's quadrille came that of the Princess Mathide, her Highness herself personating Juno, and Jupiter, and Bacchus, and Vulcan, and little Cupid, and Prosperine and Dlans, etc., etc.—all but Venus—a role which no one could be found courageous enough to undertake—were there to assist. But the truth must be told: by general consent this etherial Olympic flight of the Princess Demidoff was thought to have been a triffe too high, and her divine quadrille a failure; and it was observed that her imperial Highness herself seemed somewhat disconcertee throughout the rest of the evening. But even the sun has spots; and this failure was amply redeemed by the quadrille of the mousquetaires, which was allowed on all hands to be superb.

Then the supper was in the theatre, which was converted into a perfect pavilion of the feys. Its walls were covered with foliage and exotics of the most beautiful and choice kind. The floor, no longer a thing of the carpenter's art, but a real luxuriant garden, whose moist earth, green slopes and mossy banks presented forth their pelucid drops, and fishes of silver and gold disported in the spray.

Forty round tables, each capable of receiving some fourteen guests, were placed in this garden of the gods, which were laden with fruits and vlands, and wines and "wagared things of strange conecita," such as those febor-cooling, nectar-quaffing spirituals never dreamed of in their immortal lives. No wonder that danning was afterwards resumed, and to use the conventional phrase, "kept up with spirit" until four o'clock in the morning.

The revention of February, 1846, and numer

their manifesting any feeling, supposing time to possessit. Depend upon it, a war of this kind has a twofold edge.

Great curiosity is exhibited to see the iprissima verbs of the Carr's answer to Napoleon. Doubless it contains some unpalatable arguments against the Emperor's policy, as dangerous to Bonapartist supremacy. The Carr himself will now probably make it known through his own gasette; and hence, through England, it may reach us; and the Emperor should not take heart, and beard the lion in his den.

An officer has just been despatched by government to Algeria to organize two battalions of Mussulmen, who are to go to Turkey with the other French treops. The battalions are not new corps, but are to be formed from the native chasseurs in the service of France, who are a very fine body of men.

The Bourse continues tolerably firm. The Three per Cents closed yesterday at 66f. 75c.; the Four per Cents at 96f. 50c. Rallway shares have been also firmer, and prices are again somewhat higher. Orleans have advanced 20f.; Northern, 12f. 50c.; Western, 10f.; New Strasburg, 7f. 50c.; Grand Central and Strasburg, 2f. 50.

Rouen have declined 2f. 50c.; the other lines are unvaried.

Our Naples Correspondence. Music in Italy—Furor Created at Naples by Mrs. Escott, the Great American Soprano—Successful Debut of Mr. Henry Squires, the American Tenor.

The first amongst the arts that attract the attention of the traveller in Italy is music. It is the most popular art in every city; in Naples, more particularly, music seems to hold its favorite seat. In this city the very air is vocal with notes of the piano and voices which proceed from nearly every house; not a day passes during the week but that a concert, public or private, takes place, and in the churches you constantly hear the finest music, executed by an efficient orchestra and chorus. Oh, magnificent San Carlo! I cannot recall thee without a thousand delightful reminiscences. On the evening of my arrival at Naples I risited this splendid theatre, and my admiration for Italian sie became excited to pertect enthusiasm. The de-Eaht that I felt in listening to the opera of "Il Trovatore"

would have been complete could I have seen any pros pect of the realisation of the hope that, at some future day, America would produce a composer equal to Gui-seppe Verdi, the author of this sublime production. The melody of "Trovatore" was sounding in my ears when I returned to my room. A servant of the hotel, seeing my enthusiasm for music, and knowing that I was an Ameri-

melody of "Trovatore" was sounding in my ears when I returned to my room. A servant of the hotel, seeing my entilusiasm for music, and knowing that I was an American, informed me that one of my countrywomen was singing at the Teatro Nuovo in this city. I did not place much faith in his words, thinking the task too difficult for an American to sing with success the Italian school; but the servant insisted that the American prima donna sung delightfully, and formed the admiration of the Meapolitan public—that she had made the fortune of the manager, and that the theatre was crowded every night. Delighted, as well as surprised, at his remarks, I retired, to dream of American artists, "Trovatore," and theatres. I rose early the following morning, desirous of hearing this American nightingale. I called the host of the inn, and requested him to give me some journals, and from a collection of the Musical Gazette of Naples, I copy the following notices of Mrs. Ecott:—

2 \* 2 \* "Tuder better auspices she sang the part of Rosina, in the opera of "Il Barbiero di Siviglia," at the Teatro Nuovo. This opera was given for the benefit of this singer, that now forms the delight of the spectators, and who is most distinguished among the many good artists of that company. No one believed that an American singer could succeed in conquering the difficulties of the Italian school, but Mrs. E. possesses the highest musical intelligence. She unites soul with grace of sentiment and vocalization, and with that agility and propriety of accent for which the Italian artists are so celebrated. This artist has made rapid advances in her art, her voice is soprano, very extensive, flexible and highly sympathetic. She has created a furor in this city by singing a late composition of Venzano, "Il mio Valzer," which contains the most rapid and difficulties of the lopera of Rigoletto' she has shown great tregical energy, especially in the celebrated "Quartett."

I had fixed is my room my attention was attracted by a poster, which announced the hir

city, with the most brillant success. We prognosticate for this young tenor the career of a second Rubini.

VIVA! L'AMERICA.

The Czar's Answer and the Policy of the Central Powers.

Advices from Berlin of the 18th ult., says:—

The Emperor of Russia will not consent to evacuate the principalities, still less to negotiate directly with Turkey under the condition of submitting the result to a conference of the Four Powers. Russia has always obstinately refused every intervention of other powers in her differences with Turkey. On the occasion of the present crisis, the other powers, sepecially the German powers, have taken infinite pains to prove to the cabinet of St. Petersburg that such a manner of viewing and acting is neither compatible with the existing order of things, nor acceptable to the other powers; but their reasonings have not produced any result. To negotiate with Turkey under the condition of submitting the result to the approbation of the other powers is still less advantageous in a Russian point of view, than to negotiate in the midst of a congress. Turkey would take counsel from the other powers, from her allies, and the latter would find themselves by no means excluded from the other powers from her complication. There is a difference of opinion on this point which it is not well to dissimulate. It is true that at Vienna they still fancy to hold a slender thread, by the help of which they bope to get out of the labyrinth; but really they have only found an expedient to conciliate apparently the two contrary opinions, and to cast a veil over the points in dispute, which are, nevertheless, but too discernable. The reports which have been current respecting certain declarations which the Cabinet of Vienna is said to have made to the Cabinet of Vienna has only declared that Austria could not engage herself to maintain a perfect neutrality, the less so as Rursia had not positively engaged herself not to cross the Danube; thus they have at least ceased to place full confidence in the reiterated assur mutual assistance to be given in extreme cases is to be done in virtue of the fundamental laws of the Confede-ration; every other engagement would obstruct the full liberty of action reserved, and which is thought indispen-sable to shield the interests of Germany.

liberty of action reserved, and which is thought indispensable to shield the interests of Germany.

Views of the French Press.

[From the Paris Moniteur, Feb. 22.]

In publishing the documents relative to the question of the East, the government has given a new proof of the loyalty of its intentions. The power which has for its base the nation's will and for its only motives the honor and interest of France, cannot follow that tortuous policy of which the only force consists in intrigues and mystery. Its arms are sincerity and frankness. The light can never do it any harm, therefore it can never let slip an occasion of preventing equivocation and warning every one of that which they ought really to hope or to fear.

In the struggle which has commenced in the East, France, closely united with England, has declared herself powr le bon droit, and in favor of a cause which is that of all Europe. The independence of States would, in fact, be threatened if Europe allowed, the Russian domination or influence to extend itself indefinitely. That truth strikes all eyes. Austria, in spite of the bond of intimate friendship which attaches her to the Court of Russia, pronounces herself every day more in favor of the policy which which attaches her to the Court of Russia, pronounces herself every day more in favor of the policy which we defend; and Prussia, we do not doubt, will make her policy in conformity with the wishes and interests of all Germany.

Thus this conflict, in which it may be said that all the Powers of the Continent are openly or tacitly engaged against Russia, would not offer any danger if it had not to fear complications coming from the spirit of revolution, which will attempt, perhaps, to show itself on some points. It is, therefore, the imperious duty of the government to declare loyally to those who would wish to profit by the present circumstances to incite disturbances, whether in Greece or in Italy, that they will place themselves in direct opposition to the interests of France. For, as we say above

A telegraphic despatch from Bucharest, dated 10th of February, states that between the night of the 9th and 10th February, a battery of twelve guns was established by General Schilder, on the island of Rumadan, opposite the Turkish flotilla, stationed under the guns of Rustchuck. At daybreak, on the 10th, the battery opened its fire. The Turks were taken by surprise. One of their steamers was considerably damaged, and six large vessels were rendered quite unserviceable, as well as a number of smaller craft. The Russians had some wounded.

were rendered quite unserviceable, as well as a number of smaller craft. The Russians had some wounded.

Another Conflagration in Little Rock, Ark. Loss, \$100,000.

[From the Little Rock Whig, Feb. 18.]

The most destructive fire that ever occurred in our city took place on Tuesday morning. About one o'clock it was discovered in the brick building, the True Democrat office, the property of Mrs. Reardon, on the corner of East Main and Elm streets. It appeared to have originated in the wood house in the rear of the main building; the next building on Main street belonging to Jacob Reider, the Alhambra, belonging to Bierne & Burnside, of New Orleans, and the building known as Rapley house on the same block, and fronting on Markham street, were all soon enveloped in flames, and all efforts to rave them were in vain. Every building on the block (comprising the most valuable property in the city), between the Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall and Main street, are now in ruins. By prompt and active exertions the fire was prevented from crossing to the south side of Markham and the north side of Elm street.

The Alhambra was occupied by Captain C. C. Danley, as the Gazette and Democrat office; D. Bender & Co., dealers in fancy and dry goods; John E. Reardon, bookseller and stationer; Dr. W. W. Adams, druggist; and J. Brisbia & Co., tinners. The Rapley building belonged to Mrs. Reardon, is also a total loss. The building, which belonged to Mrs. Reardon, is also a total loss, there being no insurance. The Albambra, Rapley house, and the property in them, except the Gazetle and Democrat office, were insured—whether to a sufficient amount to cover the loss we have not learned.

The Trey Whis says that the woman Bord, arrested as an abortsonist, has been discharged for want of sufficient an anotytopist, has been discharged for want of sufficient

The Trey Whip says that the woman Bord, arrested as an abortionist, has been discharged for want of sufficient evidence to sustain the charge.

\*From New Mexico.

By way of San Antonio and New Orleans we have newsfrom Santa Fe to February 14.

The Supreme Court of the Territory was in session at Santa Fe.

A new Baptist church in Santa Fe was to be dedicated on Sunday, January 15.

The Gazetic of the 14th has the following paragraph:—
The mail from San Antonio, Texas, via El Paso, reached this city on Wednesday, the 11th inst. They had a pleasant trip and good weather most of the way; they neither saw any Indians on the route, nor met with any accident.

The Rev. Mr. Nicholson came passenger from Albuquerque.

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Kit Carson, the celebrated mountaineer, arrived in this city from Texas on Sunday, the 18th instant, and left again on Wednesday, the 21st, to return home. He was appointed Indian Agent for the Utaha some months ago, and came down to accept and file his official bond with the Superintendent, before entering upon the duties of his office.

We hear, by rumor, that two murdered Americans were found a few days ago on the road near Las Vegas. We hope the report may prove unfounded, but if true, the villians who committed the deed may soon be brought to justice.

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We learn by private letter from Fort Fillmore that Col. Alexander, with his command, consisting of four companies of the 7th Infantry, will reach his place of destination, (El Paso.) by the 16th of this month.

The weather the past week has been unusually cold in Santa Fe, and we have had winter in good earnest. The thermometer has been as low as zero, and snow has fallen once or twice, and considera ble ice formed.

The Rev. M. Gorman, a missionary among the Pueblo Indians, arrived in this city from Laguna, on Wednesday evening, to assist in the dedication of the Baptist Church.

A herder tending his flocks near San Miguel was killed by a bear on New Year's day. The facts we have been able to gather are as follows:—Two Mexicans were herding cattle together, and took turns in remaining at the camp. The one who was absent the last week of the old year, returned on New Year's day, and found his companion dead, close by the camp. He is supposed to have gone out for wood, as an armload was found near where he was lying. He was terribly mangled. Not far off, the bear was found dead also. The Mexican was armed with a small pistol and knife, and the animal had been shot and cut in many places, besides being beaten over the head with a large stick.

Another Mexican, named Rodrigues, a citizen of Santa Fe, was killed by a bear on Tuesday the 10th instant, near St. Vrain's mill, about seven miles from town. He had been herding goats, and not coming home with his flock, his friends went in search of him. He was found dead, and much mutilated; his knife was in its sheath; and probably had not been used; much blood was on the ground, but the animal was not found. The body was brough home for burial.

The Garette publishes an extract from a pravate letter, dated Chihuahua, Nov. 29, in which it is slated th

From Lake Superior.
THE ROAD BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND ST. PAUL,

From Lake Superior.

THE ROAD BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, Feb. 15.]

There have some twenty persons arrived in this city from Lake Superior since our last, and about the same number have departed for that region.

St. Paul begins to feel a slight pulsation of a trade which will soon become of much importance to our citizens.

The trip is now made with comparative ease to what it was a few weeks since. Teams are now on the read, and can be driven through without difficulty. The time necessary to pass from this city to Fond du Lac has been reduced to five days, and when the government road is completed, and business connections consummated between our people and those of the Lake country, the time necessary for the trip will be reduced to two and a half or three days.

The importance of opening a direct means of communication between this city and Lake Superior should be strongly urged upon the government. The interests of the general government, as well as of this Territory, demand prompt action in the premises.

It is not generally known that with a direct and good road between this city and Fond du Lac, the transportation of goods from the Atlantic cities, by way of Lake Superior, even if brought from the Take in wagons, would be the most expeditious and least expensive of any other route, after the June rise in the Missispiph has gone down.

The freight from New York to Chicago, both in time and expense. From Fond du Lac to this city and team could come across by a good road in six days, at an expense of seventy-five cents per hundred, if a back load of grain and provisions was carried by the teams. Now we ask, can goods be brought in less time and for these expense from Chicago, except when the water is high on the Mississppi?

Again, Lake Superior will furnish a market for the produce of our farms; the mining population of that region will remain non-producers, and our farmers can supply them cheaper than any other section. This is another reason why this road

ing the means of travel, has taught us more clearly the benefits we are to derive from the travel on this route, and we now feel a deeper interest in the early completion of a direct road.

It is in contemplation to put a stage on the present road during the next summer. The people of the Lake are determined to be in communication with us, and the energy they have already evinced is a guarantee for their future operations.

termined to be in communication with us, and the energy they have already evinced is a guarantee for their future operations.

Falls of Red River.

Mesers. Maillefert and Raasioff have succeeded in cutting a channel through the extensive ledge of rocks forming the lower falls, 350 feet long, sixty feet wide, and of a depth varying from three to six feet. This channel will have to be deepened, so as to carry at all times at least five feet of water. The discharge of water over the lower falls was carefully measured, during the very low stage of water in November and Pecember last, and found to be 6,00 cubic feet in a second, it he discharge of water through the new channel, when calculated upon a supposed maximum current of ten feet in a second, will not exceed 3,000 cubic feet in a second, and considering that it will be practicable to concentrate the whole river in the new channel, it is obvious that the opening of the new channel need not cause any depression of the water above the falls, and that no apprehensions ought to be entertained in regard to a depression of the water, or the obstruction to navigation, in the upper Red river.

By filling up some of the smaller channels through which the water is now discharged over the falls, there can be thrown more water into the new channel than it can accommodate, and the river will be dammed up at the falls, perhaps even to a higher level than at present. This, however, ought not to be done before experience shows the necessity thereof. It will, for the present time, be sufficient for those who are interested in the navigation of the upper Red river to know that whatever depression of the level may finally result from the opening of the new channel contemplated, it can be entirely and easily obviated by more or less cencentrating the discharge of water in 4 that new channel. There is already now a considerable discharge of water through the new channel of the level above the falls, resulting from it, does not exceed one half of an inch. It must be expected that t

tance, (about 1,200 feet,) the current will be less power ful there than on the lower fulls.

Opening of the Pennsylvania Canals—Navigation of the Obio River:

[From the Philadelphia North American, March 3.]

On Wednesday last, the 1st inst., the Delaware an Rerian Canal was to be, and we presume was, opened for navigation. On the same day the water was to be le into the Pennsylvania State Canals, according to the usual custom. In a day or two the whole of the several lines will be in good navigable order. The commencement of operations upon the main line will be a great relief to the other channels of transportation, which are new, and have been for some time, glutted with merchandise and other freight. The Pittsburg Journal says:—

The river itself is setually growed a with steamers lades with freights for the East. Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the railroad wipes off eight hundred tone a day. Already the canal opening is felt in the destination of freights landing on the wharf, and we observe in a single parcel of flour, 1.700 barrels to go by canal.

Westward, too, the rush is enormous; on Monday two hundred cars, filled with dry goods alone, left Philadelphia for Pittslurg.

The canal is said to be in good order its whole length, and we do not fear delay in rendering it navigable.

The river at Pittsburg lafely had fallen so low as to threaten another suspension of the Cincinnati line of the river is now full, with a depth of nine feet in the channel. On the wharves at Pittsburg business is every active, and the railroad is crowded with produce of every active, and the railroad is crowded with produce of every active, and the railroad is crowded with produce of every active, and the railroad is crowded with produce of the Portage main man and the road of the Canal Commissioners have made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the use of the mountains by the inclined planes of the Portage mountains by the inclined planes of the Portage mountains by the inclined planes of the Portage of t

for in vain in their Northern or Southern competitors.

The annual snow-shoe race took place in Montreal a few days since. In one of the races, in which sixeludians competed, the winner, Foure inivarewas, was a mile in eight minutes and a half, which was good ranning, considering that the snow was soft and deep. In another race five white men and the indian already named competed, and the indian won by only a few seconds.

ASPINWALL, (COLOR,) March 3, 1854.
The United States alcop-of-war Cyane arrived here from alcolonia Ray, where the Darien expedition has been lo-

cated on the Atlantic, on the 28th, officers and men all

When the Cyane left the bay, the English war schooner When the Cyane left the bay, the English war schooner Scorpion and the French war steamer Chimere were there.

Her Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war Espiegle left for Carthagena the day previous.

There has been no intelligence from Lieut. Strain's company since the 22d of January, and nothing from Mr. Gisborne since February 6. Mr. Gisborne's party consisted of Lieut. St. John, Lieut. Bell, and a number of the attacks of the civil corps of the English surveying expedition, who left their ship on the 23d January, under the guidance of one Robinson, whom Mr. Gisborne was compelled to pay a handsome compensation for crossing with them.

guidance of one Roomson, whom R. Gussone was compelled to pay a handsome compensation for crossing with them.

Col. Codarri and troops were at Caledonia Bay when the Cyane left.

Dr. Cullen came up in the Cyane. He seems in an unpleasant condition, and has no sympathizers.

Frederick E. Foster and portion of the party that went out with Lieut. Strain, consisting of Messrs. Holeomb, Winthney, and three others, returned to the ship within a few days, having been separated. The others, twenty-seven in number, are yet missing.

Since writing the above I have learned from Panama that a messenger from Chapigans reports the Gisborne party all safe, and says they reached the Savana river, after a trip of seventeen days, on the 11th February.

From the Panama Star, just received, we learn the confirmation of the above, and the statement that the party crossed the Chiquinaca since, and descended it to the point near Rancho 10, on the road made by Mr. Kennish, under Capt. Frevoat; and that having crossed the river, they followed the road to Savana, &c.

Commodore Hollins has declared his intention of remaining here until the tax question is settled; and as he is compelled to visit Panama respecting the Darien affair, he purposes visiting the Governor, and bringing him to terms at the same time.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, November 12—3 P. M. At the close of the market yesterday quotations for stocks generally ranged considerably lower than at the close of the week previous. The principal cause of this depreciation can be found in the fact that call loans have been pretty freely called in by the banks, and a great deal of stock hypothecated on such loans has been put on the market. We have invariably warned speculators against this movement on the part of the banks, but they do not seem to heed the caution. Fortunately capita outside the banks is plenty, and parties suddenly called upon for payment of call loans have been able to negoupon for payment of can loans have been able to help tiate others on favorable terms; and where the stocks have been sold no sacrifices of importance have been sub-mitted to. Notwithstanding this contraction on the part of the banks, the returns for the week ending Saturday of the banks, the returns for the week ending Saturday morning, the 11th inst., will probably show an increase in the line of discounts. The call loans are not included in the regular discounts, and do not therefore ap-pear. It would be well if the Legislature would compel these stock speculating institutions to in-clude this item in their weekly report. The foreign news has had very little to do with the movements in our stock market. The London stock market had advanced in the face of the preparations for war, and the effect would have been the same here had not local causes been more powerful to the contrary. The war in Europe can-not affect favorably or unfavorably the financial or commercial operations of the great maritime nations of the world, any more than the war in Mexico did. Hostilities will be confined to the East. France and England will concentrate their forces in the Black Sea, and on the frontier between Turkey and Russia, and carry on a war of defence, and not one of offence. To that section the of defence, and not one of offence. To that section the war will be confined, and we have no idea that it is going to be of long duration. At home, in our domestic affairs, we have nothing to complain of—nothing to desire for the better. At peace with all the world and the rest of mankind, there is no reason why we should not advance with giant strides towards that position in the rank of financial and commercial nations, which, sooner or later, we are destined to occupy. we are destined to occupy.

Mining stocks were very active yesterday. The biddin

at the mining board was very spirited, especially for the Lake Superior stocks. We notice, however, no change of price at that board, unless the sales of Potomac at 3½ denote a decline of ¾ in that stock. At the Stock Exchange Cumberland fell to 30%. Fulton copper sold at 13%; we understand the accounts from this vein are very encourging. At the mining board the bids were as follows:—For Parker Vein 8; for New Jersey Zinc 9½; for Ulster 1½; for Hiwasse 4½; for Boston and Pittsburg 125; for Minnesota 177; for Copper Falls 59; for North American 70; for Norwich 11; for Forrest 15; for Dana 13½; for Toltec 11½; for Douglass Houghton 5; for Phenix 9; for Winthrop 23½; for National 29½; for Ohio traprock 15; for Windsor 3; for Flint Steel 5; for Isle Royale 22; for Mineral 35; for Gagebie 1; for Deep River 30; for Vanderburg 30; for Ripley 3½; for Rockland 11½; for Hazard 1½; for Nebraska 3; for Clark's Mine 8½; for Copper Harbor 1½; for Portage 10; for Algomah 4½; for Phenix 70; for McCulloch 7; for Conrad Hill 80; for Gardiner Gold 2½. change Cumberland fell to 30%. Fulton copper sold at

in the quartz crushing experiment, mentioned in our paper of Friday, from which we gather that we were in error in stating that the extraordinary product of the Gardiner gold was given by a new machine. The quartz n was crushed to powder in the Gardiner machine, and afterwards washed in a new washer co

with the machine, whence the large yield.

A. H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday, 13th inst., at half-past 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The exportation of specie from this port during the

past week, and during the year, were as annexed :past week, and during the year, were as annexed:—
SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.
Park F. Deming, Para, American gold... \$12,000 00
Steamship Curlew, St Thomas, Am. gold... 150,000 00
Schr. S. A. Mount, Baracos, doubloons... 1,070 00
Brig Thos. Conner, St. Johns, P.R., Am. silver 10,000 00
Steamship Europa, Liverpool, Cal. slugs... 83,114 17

""" Mexican dollars 42,000 00
""" Am. gold... 1,500 00
Ship Margaret Eliza, Buenos Ayres, doubl'ns 10,460 00 

Total this year.....\$2,737,450 17 The export to Europe has been less than half of the total for the last week. This is something unusual, but rather a favorable feature than otherwise.

The British Board of Trade returns of the declared The British Board of Trade returns of the declared value of exportations for the past year have just been published, and show a total of £87,857,396, against £71,575,066 in 1852, the increase being £15,982,246.

The current operations of the Treasury Department on

The current operations of the Treasury Department on the 8th of March were as follows:

For the redemption of stocks.

For the payment of other Treasury debts.

6,885 49

For the Customs.

6,885 49

Covered into the Treasury from lands.

46 54

For the War Department.

10,117 43

For re-paying for the War Department.

1,117 43

For tre Navy Department.

20,579 80

For tre-paying for the Navy Department.

6,340 02

For the Interior Department.

300 00

The earnings of the Macon and Western Railroad Comdany for February 1854, were as follows: dany for February 1854, were as follows:-Pascengers \$8,550 60
Mail 975 52
Freight 19,146 74 

or 10% per cent.

The number of passengers-carried over the Copiaporoad, of South America, during the years of 1852 and 

The total cost of this road, as stated in an article in a revious number, was \$1,300,000; this gives a heavy per-centage of earnings, probably the heaviest per centage

yielded b, any road now in operation.

The Cincinnati stock sales at the Stock Board, for the week ending Wednesday, March 8, 1854, were as follows:—169 shares Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, 885; 20 Cincinnati, Williamette and Zanesville Railroad, 875; 40 do., 875; 60 do., 875; 26 Columbus and Xenia Railroad, \$108; 40 do., \$108; 7 do., \$108; 50 do., \$108; 10 Little Miami Railroad, \$111; 8 do., \$110; 30 do., \$111 25; 25 do., \$111 25; 50 do., \$111 50; 15 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, less div., \$100 25; 10 do., \$102; 25 do., \$102; 5 do., \$102; 28 New Albany and Salem 25 do., \$102; 15 do., \$102; 23 New Albany and Salem Bailroad, \$50; 75 Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, \$72; 30 do., \$73; 100 Central Ohlo Railroad, buyer pays interest, \$87 50; 30 Covington and Lexington Railroad, \$65; 35 do., \$65 50; 36 do., \$65 75; 60 do., \$66; 39 Mad River and Lake Krie Railroad, \$74.50; 25 Cincinnati Western Railroad, \$38; 10 Kentucky Trust Company Bank, \$96; 30 Washington Insurance Company, per share, \$22; 84 Firemen's Insurance Company, per share, \$18 30; 6 National Insurance Company, \$70. Money rates I% a 2 rer cent per month.

Per cent per mentil.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity of articles, other than foreign dry goods, imported into this

port during the week ending and including Friday, March

23,062 89,660 5,921 1,336 259 149 8,113 Brass goods 18
Cop sheathing 238
Perc ion caps 2
Iron, tons 1,566
Pig do 496
Railr'd, bars 15,758
Tubes, pkgs 288
Chains 112
Cutlery 127
Gas fixtures 10
Guns 53
Hardware 735
Nails 203
Needles 11
Saddlery 35
Wire 519
Old metal 71
Steel 3,172
Tin foll 1
Zinc 73
Molasses 1,183
Mustard 255
Oils—
Linseed 362 Cageput.... Chinchona bk. Cream tartar. Extracts.... Gum capal... Gum Arabic... G. sandrac Linseed 362
Olive 31
Palm 41
Paints 96 Dye woods— Fustic, tons. 260 Logwood...1,045 Farthenware. 648 9,048 23,700 622 4,333 4,872 Emery..... Engravings... Rags...... 300
Rope...... 2
Salt....... 6,687 Herrings... 600 Sardines... 129 Flax... 386 Fruits— 2,138 Ginger ..... 255 Almonds... 125 Cocoa.... 595 Citron... 24 Value of merchandise put on market week

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour was in pretty good request, and the sales thereof reached 6,500 bbls.; sour, at \$6 25 a \$7; superfine No. 2, at \$7 50 a \$7 75; ordinary to choice State, at \$7 87% a \$8 12%, closing with none to be had at the lowest quotations; mixed to fancy Western, at \$7 87% a \$8 18%, and other kinds at proportionate prices, per bbl. Sales were likewise reported of 1,000 bbls. superfine Canadian, in bond, at \$7 87%, and 1,000 bbls. Scuthern, at 6%c. a 12%c. per bbl. higher rates. Rye flour and corn meal were inactive. Wheat moved to the extent of 6,500 bushels, very inferior to fair Southern white, at \$1 73 a \$1 87%; and 3,200 do. Jersey red, at \$1 80. A parcel of 1,000 bushels North river rye was procured at \$1 10—a reduction. Oats remained about the same. Corn was moderately dealt in. The day's transactions embraced 34,000 bushels, at \$2c. a \$3c. for mixed; \$3c. a \$5c. for Jersey yellow; \$4c. a \$5c. for round white and yellow, and \$5c. a \$7c. for Southern white, per bushel.

FREGHER.—To Liverpool, about 30,000 a 40,000 bushels of grain were engaged, mostly corn, in bulk and bags, at 14d. a 14%d., including 12,600 bushels wheat, in bulk, at 14%d. and 5,000 bushels in ship's bags, at 15d.; and about 1,500 bules cotton 7-16d. a ½d., part compressed; foo bbls. rowin at 49c. to Chandon, about 6,000 bushels wheat were engaged at 15d. a 16d., in bulk and ship's bogs. A lot of beef was taken at 50s. per ton. To Havre, rates were quiet at 95c. for flour and 24c. for grain. These was no change for California. The rates varied from 50c. a 60c. per foot measurement. There continued to be a good demand for vessels on charter.

FROYEIONS.—Fork was more sought after. The day's business embraced 600 bbls. new, at \$15 50 for mess, and \$13 3715 for prime, per bbl. Cut meats varied little. Some 150 packages pickled shoulders and hams realized. 6½c. a 163c. per 10. Beef was in pretty good request. The day's movements reached 500 bbls., at yesterday's quotations. Butter and chee

Foreign Markets.

Foreign Markets.

OUR BARBADOS CORRESPONDENCE.

BARBADOS, February 17, 1854.

I have the pleasure to wait on you with annexed prices current of this market. By it you will perceive that most descriptions of American imports are in demand at fair prices. Of breadstuffs and provisions the stocks in importers' hands are not large, and dealers have only ordinary supplies, whilst the consumption is good and will increase, as there soon will be a scarcity of native provision. The imports of fish for the past two months have been unusually small, and prices have ranged high. The market is bare, and fish arrivals will readily command quotations. Lumber of all descriptions much wanted; there has not been a cargo of pitch pine imported here for the last six months. White pine is in brisk demand at quotations, so with red oak staves and cypress shingles. Molasses has opened at 15c. and 35 per puncheon. Our crop is rapidly progressing, the weather is fine, and the health of the island unusually good.

PRICES CURRENT.—Flour, per barrel, \$11,—stock not large—advancing; corn meal, do. \$5,40—do. do. do. do; pillot bread. none—wanted; Navy, do.—do. do. crackers, \$25—last sale—advancing; Beef, prime, do. \$9; Beef, family, ½ barrel, \$11—wanted; York, prime, per barrel,—not used; Pork, prime mess, do. \$16; Pork, mess, do. \$19—wanted; Mackarel, No. 3, do. \$10; Salmon, do—none; Herrings, do. \$8 13; Alewives, do. \$5 7; Butter, Irish, per 100 lbs, \$25 a \$20—scarce—wanted; do. American, do. \$21 a \$22; Lard, American, \$14 50 a \$15, per pails; do Irish,—none; Cheese, American, do. \$14; Hams, do. \$16; Candles, tallow, London, do. \$19; do. do. merican, do. \$21 a \$22; Lard, American, do. \$24 hay, per 100 lbs, \$1 do; carn, bag, 2 bush., £2 20—scarce—wanted; B. E. pess, do. \$3 50; oata, English, bag, 4 bush, \$4 50; do. American, do. 30 a \$10; Salmon, do—none; do. £1, do. \$27 a 53 do—as to quality; Tobacce, leaf, do. \$10; do. \$10; and \$10; and \$10; do. \$10; and \$10; and \$10; do. \$10; do. \$10; and \$10; do. \$10; do. \$10; do. \$10; do. \$10; do. \$1

## ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

A CARD.—WHEREAS. WE HAVE BEEN COMPELLED to accept the resignation of Mr. Richard L. Haydock, from the office of foreman of Empire Engine Company No. 42. a station he has long held with credit to himself and honor to the company; therefore, be it Resolved. That our united thanks are hereby publicly tendered to Richard L. Haydock, Esq., for the efficient and highly creditable manner with which he has discharged his dution while at the head of our company, maintaining at all times entire unity in our ranks, concentrating our energies, and, by his influence and example, giving new vitality to our exertions, inspiring us with fresh courage, and divising strength and vigor when we were well nigh exhausted, thereby meriting the public commendation.

Resolved, That a testimonial of our regard and high exhausted thereby meriting the public commendation.

Resolved, That a testimonial of our regard and high exhausted that these resolutions be published.

GEO, SCOTT ROE, JOHN S. CRAIG.

A TA REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF ENGINE

GFO. SCOTT ROE,
JOHN S. CRAIG,

A T A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OP ENGINE
A Company No. 17, held on Monday evening, March 6,
12-54, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, our late foreman. Wm. P. McCornick, having, by severe libress, been compelled to resign the office of
Foreman of East River Engine Company No. 17, therefore,
he it.

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of our late
foreman, it is with feelings of deep regret, knowing we have
lost a tried and faithful officer; yet hoping still to retain
him to conneal and advise us as herectore.

Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss we have sustained
by the resignation of our esteemed foreman, Wm. P. McCornick, whose unremitting labors and sealous exertions for
the airvancement of the company, from its organization in
18-22, having sealously labored to place the company in the
position it now holds in the Fire Department.

Resolved, That we lose in the resignation of our late foreman, berides an able officer, a long tried and valued friend
and associate.

Resolved, That we close in the resignation of our late foreman, berides an able officer, a long tried and valued friend
and associate.

Resolved, That we close in the resignation of our late foreman, berides an able officer, a long tried and valued friend
and associate.

Resolved, That we done to our late foreman, on his retirement to private life, our many wishes for his future welfare
and speedy recovery from the lilenss that compelled him to
resign from the company.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to our late foreman, and published in the New York
iterasis and Sunday McCurr.

THOS. H. EFPP.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Committee,

MISCRILLANEOUS. A LBERT COOK & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND IM-porters of optical, mathematical and surveying instru-ments, No. 19 John street, New York. A porters of optical, mathematical and surveying instruments, No. 18 John street, New York.

Building will de well to call at our iron westerned
camine our stock of window, intel and still patterne, Ac.

8c. We are prepared to execute orders from fourteen different patterns of window lintels, claborately misshed, and
varying in style, as a cost of about one-third the price of
brown stone cut in same manner. Spenimens of our lintid
and sills may also be seen in the following buildings:—Here
York—Mr. W. B. Astor's building, 167 Greenwich street, Mr.
Peter Cooper's building, Lexington avenus and Twenty,
second street; Grocers Bank Building, Cellege place and
Barclay street; Messrs. Golet's building, Twenty dish street
and Fourth arcnner Mr. I. Plat's building, 72 Murray and
199 Greenwich street; Mr. J. Boorman's building, 150 Murray
and 52 Lecnard street; Mr. J. Boorman's building, 26 Chamlera street; Mossrs. J. & J. W. Mocke' building, 26. Chamlera street; Mossrs. J. & J. W. Mocke' building, 26. Chamlera street; Mossrs. J. & J. W. Mocke' building, 26. Same
28 Vescy street; New York City Flour Mills, coverse of Broome
and Lewis streets; Mr. G. Bridge's white marble from building, 16 Dey street; Mr. H. L. Exovens' eighteen building,
corner of River and Fourth abroots, Hobokoan, Odd Fellower
Hall building, Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth
streets: Messrs. Kemp's building, the Odean, South Fourtsith streets, Weiliamsburg; ten, buildings on Flutyfith streets, Williamsburg; ten, buildings on Flutyfith streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Rvo buildings on Thirty-second street, bedween Mishth
and Tenth avenues; also Cor

E. T. QUIDORT, 189 PRIMOR SERVED.

CONTRACT OR CONTRACTS WANTED—TO FURNISH marble in the rough state, of a better quality of many lie than can be got in this State, that is, of large quantity? I do hereby offer a challenge to the State of New York in show its equal, taking into consideration whiteness, firmness and quantity. It is a newly discovered quarry; and the quantity to all appearance inerhaustible; also many other good quarries in the vicinity. The above quarry Bed in the town of Dover, Dutchess county, New York, nearly three miles from Wing's dood, on the liarlem railroad. Adhress Wing's station Post Office, Dutchess county, New York, EDWIN MARCY.

CURE OF CORNS—BY MADAME BERHARD, NO. 167

Bewery, east side, between Broome and Delancy streets, ladame B. respectfully informs the public that she has red duced her price, in order to enable every one to be free from pain, and feels confident in promising that she will remove corns, bunions, nails grown in the flesh, de., without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Persons can be attended to at home, or at Madame B.'s residence, from 2 until 6 o'clock P. M.

F. M.

TOR 12% CENTS YOU CAN PURCHASE A TRANS
parent strengthening plaster spread on Canton Sannel
It is pliable, elactic, adhesive, and prompt in relieving pain
It can be worn on the joints—is particularly adapted, is
pain in the joints, weak lungs, &c. Physicians of the highles
repute recommend them. Dr. R. B. NEWMAN, Propositor,
303 Hudson street, New York, and for sale by druggists generally.

GOLD LEAF-FIRST QUALITY, LOWEST RATES wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 9 John street. W. HADDON.

W wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 9 John street.

COLD LEAF AND DENTIST'S GOLD FOIL.—PATENT I power machine manufactured gold loaf, &c.—The superiority of this article over hand beaten leaf will appear out using, by its perfect evenness of texture and strength. Wholesale cash prices —Extra heavy edge and burnish gold. 77:50 per pack; usual, \$7: pale, \$6:00 per pack; gold foil, per ounce, \$80.

R. B. RUGGLES, patentee and manufacturer, No. 120 Fulton street, at the store of S. C. Riker, bookseller and publisher.

MILK.—HOTELS, SALOONS, AND BOARDING Mouses, in want of pure Orange county milk, can be supplied, on application to M. WALSH, No. 1 Vandewater st.

NEW AND FOREIGN PLANTS-IMPORTED DIRECT from France.—M. BELLET, gardener, florist, and nurseryman, at alontrouil, near Paris, and Member of the National Societies of France, Belgium, and Algoris, begines to inform the public that he has arrived in this eity with a splendid collection of fruit and flower trees, of the rarest choice ever discovered by the Horticultural Society, Catalogues can be reen at the atore, 200 Broadway. Also, a large collection of flower and garden seeds.

OMER PACHA.—
This famous Turk is death on Russians;
He gives the Cossacks just such crushings
As Lyon, with his pills and powder,
Gives to the rats and inacet crowd here.
But Omer, in his devastations;
While Lyon, 'spite of all his care,
Finds imitators everywhere—
LYON'S magnetic powder, the only sure and poisonless
article for the destruction of insects, and Lyon's verminality magnetic pills, sold wholesale and retail at the central depot, 428 Broadway, and 35 Dook street, Philadelphia

DREMIUM GOLD LEAF AND DENTISTS' GOLD FOIL The premium (medal) was awarded the subscribe for 1853, American Intitute, for the best gold leaf and gold fold. Patent power machines won't take; not one sold yet. Hah all humbug! all cabbage leaf! Bentlets' superior gold fold \$25 per ounce; constantly on hand.

2. L. WAUGH, 112 Franklin street.

DOFING COMPOSITION.—CEMENT FELT ROOFING to doue on rough plank or boards, costs only from four to three and three-quarter cents the foot, warranted to have ten years, and water tight; proof given to that effect. Old composition roofs second coated; also old leaky tin roofs made tight and as good as new, and coate only from two to three cents the foot; a very thick coat is put on, and the weather has no effect upon it. Insurance at the same rate as tin. Call and you will get every satisfaction that the work will be done to order. Orders received from the country, also from Brooklyn and Williamshurg. Please call on, or address, John Dellancy, roofer, 50e Houston street, corner of Mott.

They ONE CAN OF ALDEN'S PREPARED COFFEE. 50 cents per can, containing thirty cups; 35 per dozen. Depot 113 Chambers street. The attention of grocers is par ticularly asked.

To Builders and Shippers.—N. Wheaton, 32

Canal street, wholesale and retail dealer in doors, sashes, binds, &c., has on hand in his warerooms a large assortment of the above articles, manufactured of the best jumber, and kiln dried; inside and outside shutters, shutter binds, Gothle and circular sashes, panel work, &c., of all descriptions, made to order at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Window glass, and a general assortment of builders hardware, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Van Syckel's Patent Grate Bars.—To Those Using Steam Power.—The subscriber has lately secured a patent for an improvement, by which a set of grate bars can be so constructed and secured in a furance as to last many years longer than the ordinary bars now in use, without warping, twisting or falling down, and would offer the same to the public, feeling consident of their durability and economy. No extra charge is made until the purchaser is fully satisfied of the bars being as represented. The subscriber has used one set for more than two years, and they are now in perfectly good order. Reference is made to Pates S. Michler. & Mo. and Cantain Samuel Yboer, of Easton, Pa.; Robert Mixturn, Esq. of New Brunswick, N. J., and many others who now have them in use. A set is operation at the office of this paper, also at the Sun office, where they may be seen by those who desire to inspect them. SAMUEL VAN SYCKEL, Sole Patentee and Proprietor. For further information, and where models came seen, please call at or a line addressed to the office of Edwin Wilson, agout, 109 Water street, New York, wilk meet due attention. A model can be seen at the effice of Van Syckel & Egbert, 62 Dey street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR \$2,000,000 OF THE LOAN AUTHOsioners of Finance.—By virtue of the provisions of the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Haltmore, entitled
"An ordinarce to til the Baltimore and Olin Railroad Compartition of the Mayor and City Council of Haltmore, entitled
"An ordinarce to til the Baltimore and Olin Railroad Compartition of the Mayor and the Council of the Mallians of dollars, to
complete their road to the ount of five millions of dollars, to
mont, 218 miles distant from the city race as far as Piedmont, 218 miles distant from the city race as far as Piedmont, 218 miles distant from the city race as miles until 10
o'clock, M., of Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1954 until 10
o'clock, M., of Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1954 until 10
o'clock, M., of Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1954 until 10
o'clock, M., of Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1954 until 10
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o'clock, M., of Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1954 until 10
o'clock, M., of Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1954 until 10
o'clock, M., of Saturday, 1980, and bearing interest in the
neartine at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable
quarter-yearly on the first day of January, April, July and
October. For the amount of loan purchased, either inscribed
certificates transferable at the Mayor's office, or bonds with
coupons stached, will be issued—the proposals stating
whether the hid be for such certificates or for compon bonds.
The bonds will be of the denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and
\$500.

Terms—Twenty per cent of the par value of the amount of

whether the in the lor france caruncters of for compon bonds. The bonds will be of the denominations of \$1,000, \$200, and \$250.

Terms—Twenty per cent of the par value of the amount of the loan awarded to each purchaser to be paid within two days after such award made, twenty per cent on or before the first day of May next, twenty per cent on or before the first day of June next, twenty per cent on or before the first day of June and, twenty per cent on or before the first day of June at, twenty per cent on or before the first day of June at, twenty per cent on or before the first day of June at, twenty per cent on or before the first day of June at, twenty per cent on or before the first day of June and the parents of the per value of the amount awarded to each purchaser will be set value of the amount awarded to each purchaser will be set value of the amount awarded to each purchaser will be store thinestes or bonds will be issued.

No hid for less than the par value will be received; and the right is hereby reserved to decline the acceptance of all or any of the proposals, and in case default be made by any hidder in making any of the paymonts as above required, the right is reserved to sell at public or private sale, and on the tright is reserved to sell at public or private sale, and of the tright is reserved to sell at public or private sale, and for the account of such bilder, the amount of the lean to bim awarded. The proposals will be opened by the underlying, at the Mayor's Office, at the time above specified.

To SHUA VANSANT, Commissioners of Finance.

SPRING GLOODS.

SPRING GLOODS.

I. O. WILSON & CO., 12 CORTLAND STREET, AND IE.

L. and 13 Dey street, Importers and Jobbers of dry goods, will sell for eash, (that being their terms now,) the largest and most attractive stock of spring goods, both foreign and comestic, ever offered by one house in this sity. Cash buyers are invited to examine our stock and learn the prices. We will open onthe 13th inst. 300 cases prints, from set. to 7c. also, 100 cases foreign Dress Goods. In our cloth, white goods, sitk dress goods, print, fancy goods, shawl, lociery clothing and demestic goods departments, can now be found a complete assortment of dry goods, and some Yankee notions.

NEW STYLE SPRING RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, lawn, dress trimming ribbons, flowers, crapes, do.—The undersigned has opened a very extensive ware room, exclusively for the wholesale trade, adjoining his retail stere, with a handsome stock of new goods, at very low prices, and invites the jobbing trade to favor him with an early call.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, 50 Bowery.

SPRING MANTILLAS.—J. BECK & CO. WILL BE prepared to show, at retail, on Monday, 18th inst., spring and summer mantillas, talmas, &c., imported, and of their own manufacture, of the latest and choicest designs, 356 Broadway.

A NOTHER NEW CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN.—L. DE G.
BROOKES is now forming a new class at his assembly
rooms, 561 Broome street, for Ivesday ovening, commencing
at 7 oclock. All the fashionable dances tought in one
course of lessons.

PRIVATE DANCING, 600 BROADWAY.—LADIES
and contiemen can now join for a few lessons. Pupils
taught the schottisch, polks, redows, or any dance decired,
exparately, in a few lessons. All applications must be made
at 274 Howery, beckstore, to R. Burnton.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE, &C. CLASS, GLASS, GLASS,—THE CHESHIRE GLASS Of Company are propared to execute orders for reach plate of superior color and strength, from & to 116 isoh hick, 20 per cent lower than foreign glass. Call and canni-ine at the Company's depot. 422 Broadway. M. COl. Burn, Agent.

ANTROLOGY. OPIRITUALISM ... MRS. ANN J.EAH BROWN. (FOR D merly Mrs. Fish, of Rochester,) receives the visits of the public at her residence, 70 West Twenty-sinth street, public at her residence, 70 West Twenty-sinth street, but in the name of S and S and 7 and 7 P. M. Every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, Administration of